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of Manhattan, New York. President and Treasurer of the Association, William M. Laffan, 170 Nassau street. The office of Secretary of the Association is temporarily vacant.

London office, Effingham House, 1 Arundel street, Strand. The dally and Sunday Sun are and Daw's Steamship Agency, 17 Green street, Leicester Square.

acted in public behalf in exact contravention to the will of the boss himself: we refer to the Hon. TIMOTHY L. WOOD-

That Dr. Dory is abundantly deserv-

Congress to tax any citizen except to detray surely the burdens of the Young Turk the expenses of the Government. When we do are piling up. envining else it is ultra vires. It is not only unconstitutional but it is immoral, because it is taking from one man and giving it to another without any compensation whatever to the former.

Last leaf on the Democratic tree, sole specimen of an extinct world. But wait; what kink is this in the intellectuals of the only friend of the only constitutional tariff:

would tax everything that produces reve nue except those things that enter into the composition of fertilizers, because fertilizers, to speak both Aguratively and literally, go to the

We might forgive this, however unforgivable, as a pun, but what are we to say when Mr. Money "announces this principle" to the Hon. NATHAN BAY SCOTT of West Virginia:

" I am for a las on lumber, not for the protect tion of lumber, but because it produces a very handsome revenue."

He gets the protection and he calls it revenue. It may be "incidental," but ft is fatal. This is not the antique figure we took it for. It is only a protection-

greater Powers.

Squalo, of only 220 tons displacement cial returns were comparatively speakand built at Venice, were called upon ing unimportant. When the vast rein the manœuvres of last August to ceipts of the Metropolitan Opera House They arrived upon the scene ready to to think more of the profits to the take part in the operations with their management than of that artistic duty authorities will do nothing to abate the erews full of enthusiasm. The little to the public on which such emphasis the sham fighting that followed, the ress of Mr. Connied's administration Glauco especially distinguishing her- this attitude asserted itself more strikself by twice hitting the battleship ingly in the performances and ulti- cide that the noxious fumes are injurious Saint Bon (9,800 tons) in broad daylight mately led to the disagreement between to health, and Governor HUGHES may before rising to the surface to show him and his directors. The wisdom of direct Attorney-General O'MALLEY to herself and claim the points she had depriving the manager of any share in monstrate with New Jersey severely, but won. Neither the picket boats nor the the profits became so evident that Mr. what process is there to compel the offendwatch aboard the battleship detected Connied's successors are now employed ing Commonwealth to relieve the sufferthe approach of the Glauco, so that on a salary. she must have run a long distance under If that rule had existed when HEINwater before striking the hull of the RICH CONRIED went to the Metropolitan life, while one champion after another battleship. She would have sunk it with Opera House there would doubtless have has volunteered to make an end of it; har torpedoes in actual warfare. Mr. been a very different conclusion to his but its vitality is unimpaired. Even the

the performances of the Italian flotilla,

"Surely the records made by these little vessels recently secured from our own boats during administration. their run to Philadelphia and return to New York. a distance each way of approximately 300 miles."

Great Britain, which has been converted to the policy of adding these ... 6 00 weaker nation," is building boats of 400 a public character quite long enough to do as soon as he is accredited and estab-Published by the Sun Printing and Publishing experiment with the Delfino, an old chosen. She has worked the vineyard cause. If he tried to do so conscientiously, Association at 170 Nassau street, in the Borough model. France and Great Britain, on to the limit and may profitably abandon and some English and German travellers the other hand, have spared no expense it to other exploitation. to obtain and test the newest types.

Abdul Hamid's Downfall. In deposing ABDUL HAMID II. and on sale in London at the American and Colo- raising his brother, RECHAD Effendi, nial Exchange, Carlton street, Regent street, to the throne on the points of their bayonets the Young Turks have to settie not only with Europe but with

Letester Square.

Lettered Square.

Parts offer, 22 Rue Louisie Grand.

Ted starting on only with Europe but with starting square designed and the converted starting gives the by settle and only with Europe but with starting square the carried starting gives the by settle and only with Europe but with starting square the starting gives the by settle and only with Europe but with starting square the starting gives the proper provision for turning over the surprise of the Square and that thousands are starting gives the by settle and only with Europe but with specific square the starting gives the proper provision for turning over the surprise of the Square and the starting gives the by settlement which they so were starting gives the by settlement which they so were starting gives the by settlement which they so were starting gives the by settlement which they so were starting gives the by settlement which they so were starting gives the by settlement the starting starting stone by the bars, and so the starting gives the by settlement which they so were starting gives the by settlement which they so were starting gives the by settlement the starting starting stone by the starting starting stone by the starting stone the starting gives the starting starting starts the settlement should be starting starting stone by the starting sta which a boss controlled Legislature has to death by a Sultan. His power has often been called upon, though, and a liberal construction of Moslem law has made way several times for new occupants for the Ottoman throne. AB-

# The Case of Mr. Conried.

When HEINRICH CONRIED was selected to become the head of the Metropolitan he had never heard a performance in the opera house, but his capacity as a theatre manager had been universally recognized. He had an artistic conscience that enabled him with very modest means to accomplish striking results at the Irving Place Theatre. Magnificence was always beyond his reach, but the appropriate atmosphere for a play, the right feeling in its interpretation, and occasionally a truly poetic quality, he understood how to impart to a production with his meagre materials. "Ah, this is a theatre!" was the enthusiastic comment of one American actor who witnessed for the first time a performance in the German playhouse when t was Mr. CONRIED's chief concern.

His right to assume the control of the Metropolitan Opera House he had established in spite of his ignorance of music and his indifference to that art in its higher manifestations. There seemed

with her small flotilla eclipsed anything over which Mr. CONRIED had so creditin cruising, if not in manœuvring, ably presided, had the smallest annual Orient will not meet the eye of ex-Presiaccomplished by the vessels of the receipts of any reputable playhouse dent Castro of Venezuela. in New York. Whatever its artistic The Glauco, Narvalo, Otario and achievements may have been, the finanmake the run of nearly 1,300 nautical rolled in the manager was dazzled. At if all the somnolent slept out loud? from Venice to Spezia unassisted. all events there was soon a disposition vessels were handled with rare skill in had once been placed. With the prog-

ROBERT G. SKERBETT, commenting on term. His artistic conscientiousness Federal Government when appealed to in the garage.

and out in brilliant contrast with the results house the foremost characteristic of his

### Mrs. Nation in Retreat.

We are disposed to felicitate Mrs. CARRIE NATION upon the happy thought stealthy aggressors to her navy after which has led her to select the present

On all accounts it is well that Mrs. of conversation, to distant, not to say remote parts, and we know of no spot one of the Ozark slopes of Arkansas.

soberness and charity, and the mists begin to gather closer still, Mrs. NATION will broaden into snuff, forget her hatchet and her imprecations, and eventually gossip and cackle with the emptiest

Still, there are gains for all our losses.

For the sake of his peace of mind let us hope that this casual item from the The Pennsylvania burgess whose slum-

the local police was manifestly justified in discharging the whole force. What would become of Philadelphia, we ask.

The presumption is that the New Jersey Constable Hook nuisance, which has made the opposite shore of Staten Island almost uninhabitable. Richmond may complain, Dr. EUGENE H. PORTER, the New York State Commissioner, may deings of the people of Staten Island? The nuisance is hoary with age, and it has been anathematized daily during its fetid

would probably not have been lost in by the harbor pilots, who averred that the the ambition to make the unpreceded believed and rolling smoke obscured their dentedly high earnings of the opera vision, accomplished nothing. There is no doubt about the nuisance; it is the law that is in doubt.

> THE "ATROCIOUS" ALBANIANS. Emigration Their Only Remedy-Intol-

erable Economic Conditions. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: shurring them as "the weapon of the moment for retirement. She has been first thing for a European representative has been very accurately said that the French record is 700 knots. It is to be seldom pay more than once to hear even the foreign embassies, as one of our eminoted that Italy has spent little money the ablest of scolds in eruption. The nent compatriots of London once wrote; on her submarines, being content to time for her disappearance has been well but nobody ever tried to study the nature really did try very recently, he would agree being "atrocious" and savage, have been NATION should betake herself, along utterly and unjustly misrepresented, and with her bonnet and shawl and her flow that as long as their conditions are such as they are now they cannot help being savage and atrocious.

that will fit the occasion as neatly as published in Boston papers and reporting that a famine broke out in northern Albania gress were less than the sums asked The air is exhilarating there, the crops and that thousands are starving, gives the reasonably abundant, most of the whis- Albanian who indulges in "atrocities," the key to the whole enigma of the chivalrous

wholesale exodus began then, and the Al-banians who would no longer suffer under these conditions took by thousands the road to Egypt, Rumania, Russia, and very recently to America. Those who were heroic enough to stay in their country had a tragic dilemma before them to solve: to starve morally and physically, or to slay the hated Slav and Greek intruders, who tried to suffocate them by their schools and their trade, and who finally claimed That Dr. Doty is abundantly deserving of this further mark of esteem and confidence every person familiar with same dispensation. Insanity was and the happiest of them all.

The Great Refusal.

The Hon. Hense Cabot Lodge, like at the regulator, always bubbling over with that sharp inquistiveness about the business of other folks, wanted to gain the public service.

A Disappointment.

If PREDERICK Red Beard came from his enchanted cave and in the togs of the twelfth century and with beard grown through the table appeared in the Reichstag he would not look so strange, so venerable, so impossible as the Hon. Hensendon proportion to great a most critical time of the reliable proposed in the control of the twelfth century and with beard grown through the table appeared in the Reichstag he would not look so strange, so venerable, so impossible as the Hon. Hensendon proportion of duties. Senator from Massissippi, looks to us. He is of another world. He speaks a dead tongue. Hear it:

"There is, in my opinion, no authority in this control of the reduction of the required propagation." In some that the control of the control of the control of the revolution in European Turkey, it is not the custom in Turkey and a strange, so wenerable, so impossible as the Hon. Hensendon the imprecations, and event-ually gossip andecack with the emptiest and the happiest of them all.

The Hon. Hensendon the intrince whe has the happiest of them all.

The Hon. Hensendon the proposal was true regulator, always bubbling over with that sharp inquisitiveness about the business of other folks, wanted to make the prevail all adonated them by their schools and their rate, and their rate of the hand all Abania but the mountainous p

pulity of so much imagination. I never was in a Democratic caucus in my life.

"Mr. Bacon I may be mistaken, but I have always understood that the Senator from Massa chusetts supported Mr. Greeley.

"Mr. Lodge No. Mr. President: I voted for General Grant."

Has Mr. Bacon no bowels? Why would he lay another load upon that forlorn and foundered Donkey? The Democracy has more than enough of sin and folly, a calamitous record longer than its ears. Why try to add Mr. Lodge to its catalogue of misfortunes? It might be, however, improving to the young, the ardent, the candid to know at what hour the Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, the author of "The Land lecturer on history, the "scholar in politics," the civil service reformer, the Boston patrician raised by blood and training above the scramble of office seeking and office broking, the pupil of the old Nation in the great days of Mr. Gorkin, the youth with "ideals" and dreams—to know at what hour he fell, put away independence and became a successful and common politician.

Still, there are gains for all our losses. The Mug vumps had a lucky escape. or atrocities."

That we are not so savage as Europe

we took it for. It is only a protectionist disguised as a friend of the only conational tariff.

The Italian Submarines.

The destruction, of the Italian submersible Foca by the explosion of her
benzine reservoir at Naples on Monday,
with the loss of several men, who were
instantly killed, may be regarded by
more naval experts as clinching the
case against this type of warship, but
into in Italy. Of submarines and submersibles France recently had 98 and
freat Britain 54, while Italy possessed
into It

The Pride of an "Ancestress." TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "Daughters

of the American Revolution"; how appropriately named! Might they not also aspire to the title Judging from reports of family gatherings which reach the commo bers were interrupted by the snores of berd? I am only a daughter of an early colonist who loved not his new country less but the old country more, and holding an office under the Crown was forced to flee to Hallfax, leaving his New York property to be confiscated. Other ancestors were Quakers whose convictions also prevented their earning for me the exalted title

> held a horse for Washington, how much better my social position to day! One of our family raditions has it that an ancestress of sidered as very much beneath her the ancestress of one of our proudest, richest families in New York who used to "water the cow" at an adjacent town pump. I deprecate such snobbery as view their palace from the top of a Fifth avenue NEITHER POOR NOR PROUD. NEW YORK, April 27.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If "Vigilant" would insulate his bed he would sleep, and his sleep would be dreamless and restful, NEW YORK, April 27. SAMANTHA JONES,

Progress of Agriculture. Knicker-The old time farmer kept his horse n the barn

ECONOMIC REFORM.

Impossible Under Roosevelt, There Promise of It Under Taft.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mr. Aldrich has been in the Senate for more than a quarter of a century, and during a large part of that time the chairman of its Finance Committee. He is a Republican diamond of the purest water. If his stand by the definition of "direct" taxes party, which now holds a majority of the country, has perfect confidence in his opinion on revenue, expenditure and finance, his recent speech in the Senate ought to be looked upon as the gravest in our recent history, as grave for us as for Britons was that a month ago in the British House of Commons by the First Lord of the Admiralty on the relative superiority of the British and German navies. What did Mr. Aldrich say? He began

with this explicit declaration: The rapidity with which our national expendiures have increased within the last three years is a source of anxiety if not alarm.

He then called attention to the fact that during Roosevelt's administration the annual national expenditure had risen from \$471,000,000 to \$321,000,000, that even those vast appropriations by Conby the Executive. He did not defend the Senate or himself therefor. He confessed that Executive conduct "does not relieve Congress from responsibility for their unprecedented extravagance. No excuse whatever can be found for similar legislation in the future." He explained that "each department practically makes its own recommendations independently of all the others and without reference to the total amount of revenues which can be safely appropriated." He made the astonishing statement that no one official has been charged with the duty of attempting to coordinate expenditures with revenue, and extravagance and unwise appropriations have been made without reference to the economical administration of the Government.

The implication is specific that Roosevelt did not supervise, as the President should, the asking by his subordinates for money from Congress.

Mr. Aldrich went on to say that "we have within the last few years created many unnecessary bureaus and multiplied employees beyond the possibility of efficient work," and that "the appropriations made last year could have been re duced at least \$50,000,000 without impair ing the efficiency of the public service."

Those startling statements regarding conditions in the executive branch and in Congress and the tendencies of the nation are somewhat alleviated by his assurance that he had been "authorized to say" that hereafter the President will do that which for economy the Senate will "have the earnest support and active cooperation of the President and the Administration. Even the assurance does not relieve the gravity of the situation.

That is not all. Mr. Aldrich affirmed that the Dingley law had not been enforced by the President, and thereby the revenue had lost from 10 to 25 per cent. of what should have come from the custom houses. The country is at this moment getting a glimpse, in the few trunks now in the New York custom house under for judicial consideration, of what has been going on in outright smuggling. quite apart from the failure of customs appraisers to ascertain and report true dutiable values to which alone he referred dutiable values to which alone he referred in his speech. He fancies that more severe customs administrative and punitive laws, putting greater power in executive hands and in secret service detective hands and in secret service detectives, will stop the customs frauds. Will they? The customs regulations have been often made more drastic since the Morrill tariff of half a century ago. It is very difficult to keep out of the country by taxes or any form of prohibition the foreign articles our people wish to buy. The infidelity of customs officers has to anothers who might be injured by a chauf-

he considered. "Quis custodiet." &c. What will be the effect on economic reform of the exchanging of places in the executive and legislative branches of the Government by two of the cleverest lawyers in the national service? Evidently Mr. Aldrich counts on Mr. Knox. and the Rhode Island Senator may also rely on the aid of the new New York

Senator. Mr. Aldrich quite extinguished thos who are pretending that the country cannot expediently get money enough from the people by tariff taxes and by excise taxes on spirits, fermented liquors, tobacco, &c., and therefore must re sort in "this weak, piping time of peace" to income taxes, death taxes and direct taxes. He explained that a reduction of tariff rates will increase revenue enough to produce even a surplus. Certainly the Democratic Senators who believe in State rights, if any such are now existent. should resist the levying of "direct" taxes by Congress, confine it to indirect taxes as the surest road to Congressional economy of expenditure, and thus leave direct taxation to the several States, which need all the money they can get. Democrate should, one would think, denounce a whipping by Congress of the best cream off the taxation jug, thus leaving to the States only the skimmed residue. Bryan's disciples, like Roosevelt's, prefer, nevertheless, that Congress grab all the money in sight and dole it out to the States.

Mr. Aldrich has unfolded his plan for keeping the home market, but holds back an exposition of his plan of getting foreign markets for our increasing surplus products. In regard to the last named market Mr. Root has spoken. In a Washington address more than two years ago in behalf of the extension of our foreign commerce he abandoned reciprocity treaties as not the best instruments for opening those markets. He spoke as one responsible for the conduct of our foreign fairs. He -declared that "the whole form of our tariff laws must be revised. He did not refer to the protective system. but he frankly declared that "the United States must come to a maximum and minimum tariff" and throw aside "a single straightout tariff." He explained our Executive foreign nations know they for so doing of a kindly autographed can get no concessions from the President whether they treat American exports fairly or unfairly. A reciprocity treaty is their only resource until Congress which I discovered that he had a strong penchan legislates, and then they must count with for the drama. He told me he longed to write the Senate in using that resource. If the United States makes a concession to one ration by a treaty it is pestered by another for an arrangement, and in the end only performance, which I did. Meeting him in there would be as many different rates on similar articles as there are nations. The same variety of rates may happen under maximum and minimum. Root did not explain how by his plan the claimed. "But what were we to do United States is to persuade foreign nations to give our exports better terms and treatment if our exporters are dissatisfled with the minimum rates and the heart conduct that is given by foreign nations to anybody.

Not only on those interesting topics thus foreshadowed, but on many others referred to by Mr. Aldrich and embraced

by the pending revenue debate, such as dutiable value, whether it should be foreign or home value, invoice value and the function therein of our own Consuls and of foreign chambers of commerce, income taxes and death taxes, New York will wish to hear from its new Senator To one question especially will New York ers desire to read his answer: Does he made by the Supreme Court?

A BUSINESS MAN. NEW YORK, April 27.

### THE PENSION LIST.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—For the last sixteen years the United States has carried nearly a million names on its military pension roll. The number varies from year to year, but the range for the period named has been from a maximum of 999,448 in 1902 to a minimum of 951,687 in 1908. Scores of thousands of pensioners have died within those sixteen years, but the the list of 1893. The maintenance of the high figures is due in part to the pension list of the war with Spain and other quarrels of recent years, but each year brings its list of new names of veterans of the civil war. The year 1908 saw the addition of 10,935 names on the civil war account. Presumably this addition will cease some time, but it is notable that thousands of new names are entered yearly, although more than forty years have passed since the war ended. Total payments on the

civil war account exceed \$3,500,000,000. The appropriation for the coming year s in round figures \$161,000,000. The number of beneficiaries cannot, of course, be given. The decrease in the roll of last year was 54.366, but the addition of nearly 40,000 new names left the net decrease at about 15,700. In 1905 the payments averaged \$136.98 a pensioner. In 1907 the average was \$145.60, and in 1908 it reached \$167.50. That millions of dollars are paid

has been left undone, and that in an effort has grown to such proportions as to require

executive seizure but not libelled in court for accidents. This is quite necessary in

and others who might be injured by a chauffeur's negligence, and because of the decision just mentioned it had a bill prepared
providing that no person should operate a
motor vehicle as a chauffeur for hire until
he should have been licensed by the Secretary of State to operate it, which license
should not be granted until the chauffeur
had presented and filed with the Secretary
of State a bond in \$2,000, conditioned for
the payment of all losses and damage caused
to person or property of the owner by reason
of the negligent operation of the motor
vehicle during a year succeeding the issue
of the license.

of the negligent operation of the incorrelation of the license.

This bill has met with some opposition and so far it has not been enacted. With such a provision of law and bond in force chauffeurs would be more likely to be experienced men and to operate their motor vehicles carefully than if no bond were required of them. The moral effect of a bond would at least be a measure of safety, for no chauffeur knowing that he was bonded would attempt to take the risks which he now takes in operating a motor vehicle. Mr. Monahan's letter covers an objection which might be raised to requiring chauffeurs to be bonded, when he says that no owner of a motor carshould take a chauffeur into his employ for whose skill and obedience to law he is not willing to become accountable. Therefore, an owner in engaging a chauffeur would look for an experienced man, and upon satisfying himself of his ability would not fail to assist the chauffeur in obtaining his bond.

would not fail to assist the chauffeur in obtaining his bond.

It seems to me that a good part of the difficulty which now confronts the public authorities would be removed if the Legislature would pass a law requiring the bonding of chauffeurs in such amount as was deemed reasonable and adequate for the purposes for which the bond might be used, and it is now an opportune time for the authorities to agitate the amendment of the proposed Marks law so as to provide from henceforth that a bond be given by every chauffeur at the time he applies for his license. The fact that the chauffeur would be required to give a bond would not be a hardship upon him, for he need only comply with the law annually.

Let something be done to overcome the conditions which now exist and end the damage to life and limb which has been prevalent within the last few weeks.

NEW YORE, April 27.

# Marion Crawford.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: On the subway a conversation between two women lately reached my ears, one of whom was express ing her horror at some accident that had recently curred, while the other passed the matter ove with the remark: "Oh, what does it matter? One goes down and another comes sp!" On thinking over this heartless remark it occurred to me in sequence that we scarcely make enough of thos who have done the world some good, even after they have passed away. Not a tithe of what is properly due to him has been said or writte about Marion Crawford. My acquaintance with him was short, but most friendly. It began by that under single schedules binding fast my interviewing him, and a present from him which is really like what he was. The representations in the newspapers that have appeared are mere caricatures.

A friendship then sprang up between us during

been appointed judge, with a prominent stage manager, since deceased, in a "best play" com the lobby between the acts, he asked me what thought of it.

"It is the rottenest play," I replied, "that have ever sat through." "Thank heavens for your bluntness!" he ex the stage manager. Now I see how absolutely one ought to put oneself in the position of the audience. It isn't a good play, but I certainly thought it was. Funny, Isn't it, that a novelist rarely can write a play?"

This little incident, I believe, discouraged him

from attempting anything more for the stage than he had already done. Hel took the adverse criticisms very caimly, as was his usual custom.

NEW YORK, April 27.

GOVERNMENT BY COMMISSION. Notable Triumphs of the Public Service Board.

in argument by Arthur C. Graves before the Judiciary Committee of the Connecticul General Assembly.

I said that commissions are apt to proceed ipon their own preconceived theories, which are often at variance with business judgment and even with common sense. the most striking illustrations of this was he recent case of the application of the Erie Railroad company to issue \$30,000,000 of bonds. After the application had been made and hearings held the New York Public Service Board held up that case for, I think, about five weeks. During all that time it may be interesting to know that the market operators in Wall Street, a large body of intelligent and alert men, ever ready to take advantage of every bit of gossip, speculated to their hearts' content upon the probable action of the Public

Erie stocks rose and fell according as the public expected the decision to be in favor list of 1908 has only 14,325 fewer names than of the bond issue or against it. When finally the decision came the commission granted consent for the issuance of the \$30,000,000 of bonds provided the Eric Railroad Company gained consent of 90 per cent. of the bondholders of the prior lien, general lien 4 per cents and certain other bonds, that their interest for a number of years should be paid to them by means of funding it in a permanent debt, so that the railroad company could apply the earnings, which would

pany could apply the earnings, which would otherwise be paid as interest on these bonds, to the improvement of the road.

This condition was really most absurd and represents the peculiar theories which a political commission gets into its head. It is absolutely impossible for the Erie Railroad Company to know who are its bondholders and obtain the consent of 90 percent of them. The trouble will all have to be gone over again or else the bond issue will fail; and supposing the Erie Railroad Company is much overcapitalized, as I undoubtedly think it is, does a Government commission think that it is going to remedy the situation by forbidding them to issue more bonds? Indeed, the very salvation of the road and its ability to pull through the present financial straits depend upon its being able to make certain physical improvements which can only be made by raising money.

To take away that privilege on the theory

states are increased, and efforts to limit appropriations or to economize in administration are defeated.

BONDS FOR CHAUFFEURS.

The Plan Approved Because They May Be Made Liable for Injuries.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: In THE SUN of April 12 there appeared a most excellent letter, written by A. M. Monahan, excellent letter was a made the theoretical stand on that the road is now already overcapitalized may me To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: In The Sun of April 12 there appeared a most excellent letter, written by A. M. Monahan, on the subject of bonds for chauffeurs as a preventive of the reckless speeding which has grown to such proportions as to require drastic measures on the part of the police authorities and magistrates' courts. The writer of the letter advocated requiring each chauffeur to provide a bond of a surety company, in a penalty of not less than \$2,500, upon which bond to the amount of its penalty a right of action should exist in favor of any one sustaining damage to person or property caused by the negligence of the chauffeur. The suggestion seems particularly apropose at this time, as it appears, according to news from Albany, an amendment is about to be made to the Marks act now in committee which will render chauffeurs by its work from Albany, an amendment is about to be made to the Marks act now in committee which will render chauffeurs by its work from Albany. This is quite necessary in view of a recent decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in the case of George Cunningham against Berton S. Castle, reported in 127 Appellate Division Reports, 581, which holds that the owner of a motor car is not liable, as a matter of law, for injuries caused by the chauffeur when not engaged in his master's business, although using the car with the master's knowledge and consent, on a private pleasure trip of his own.

The lack of a remedy to persons who many have been injured through the negligence which were the price of the chauffeur when not engaged in his master's business, although using the car with the master's knowledge and consent, on a private pleasure trip of his own.

The lack of a remedy to persons who many have been injured through the negligence of the chauffeur when not engaged in his master's business, although using the car with the master's knowledge and consent, on a private pleasure trip of his own.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF:

'Tis better to be wile than vile esteemed

So I hasten to assure the ladies who have no ticed my communication on reserved cars in the subway that I can have no objection whatever to the ladies segregating themselves in specia cars if they wish to do so, apart of couthe pardonable objection that they should prive us of the pleasure of their society; only, like the smokers! in their compartment, in that case at a price that of being restricted to their own

In Bohemia nowadays many charming ladies indulge in the after dinner cigarette; and should ladies generally care to beguile the tedium of a railway journey with an occasional whiff, why the moking car is for them as well as for their brothers and sweethearts. True, they don't choose to avail themselves of the privilege; but for that matter many men are equally averse to doing so. Yet I am very sure that "L. B. S." is too fair to deprive a smoker of his (or her) pleasure merely because she didn't approve of the practice in her own case; provided, of course that it wasn't indulged in at her expense In conclusion I assure "L. B. S." if men is ever claim the right to use the smoker and the other compartments also I will not hesitate to ronounce their action just as unreasonable

# Capital Punishment.

their own special quarters and others too.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Thomas R. Griffith, court stenographer, who officiated at the recent Sampson trial held in Lyons, remarked murder in which he had officiated as steno grapher. and that in all of the forty trials only one cor

This brings forcefully to mind the fact that the infliction of the death penulty is not only a bar-barous practice which barks back to the dark ages, but it is a most inefficient remedy for the otection of society. In this hymane age it is a verdict to inflict capital punishment. The penalty is so severe that the thought of it shocks the sensibilities and chills the blood of every intelligent and humane juror, and the result is that a conviction can be had only in the most aggravated and atroclous cases.

against the penalty it is not strange that he hesi tates to convict and that he is nearly always able to convince himself that there is a reasonable oubt of the guilt of the defendant. eason the death penalty should be abolished and imprisonment be substituted.

As District Attorney Gilbert well said in the

Sampson case: "The State does not seek a victim does not seek revenge, but seeks only justice." If this is so, and it ought to be so, then the State hould be content with protecting society by the ment of the criminal. For the State to say that human life is sacred and then proceed o take a human life is illogical and absurd.

Capital punishment is maintained and de-fended in response to the barbarous instincts that came down to us from a savage ancestry. and it is high time that these brutal instincts ceased to predominate in the enactment of our criminal laws in this civilized, humane and en-CHARLES H. BETTS.

From Daily Consular and Trade Reports.
Consul General L. M. Iddings of Cairo writes that Nubian goats of the Zariebi variety may be bought at Cairo. The price of a sheep, buck, or ewe would be about \$14.60, and it would cost about preferred our second choice, but I gave way to 319.46 to send each animal in a separate cage New York via Rotterdam, on deck at consignee's risk. In addition each animal's food would be about ten cents a day. In the Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington there are photographs of these sheep, which have a peculiar nose. Purchasers should send photographs to whomsoever attends to their orders of purchase the adverse so that no mistake can be made in the animal.

(The name of a Cairo agent may be had by addressing the Bureau of Manufactures.)